# MEMO

Date:

April 7, 2005

To:

Community, Economic and Human Development Committee (CEHD)

From:

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Subject:

Regional Comprehensive Plan, Land Use and Housing Chapters

#### **SUMMARY**

The Regional Comprehensive Plan Task Force reports to the CEHD Committee on housing, land use, and other issues under the purview of the committee. The Task Force has completed its discussions on a Land Use and Housing Chapter for the Plan, and has instructed staff on its completion. This report summarizes the Task Force's deliberations and the steps that will be taken in drafting the chapter. This report also identifies additional regional policy matters for the CEHD Committee's consideration.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) is intended to serve as a useful tool for outside entities in implementing policies of the Regional Council. As the CEHD Committee is aware, SCAG has a created a considerable amount of policy related to land use and housing, highlighted by the recently adopted Compass Growth Vision and associated measures in the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

As the designated Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA) for the region, it is imperative for SCAG to pursue implementation of the measures included in its major planning documents. For the first time, the 2004 RTP identified land use measures intended to improve the efficient operation of the region's transportation system. Simply put, the region must then pursue the types of development identified in the plan in order to ensure transportation performance. In that sense, the region must also make progress on implementation in order to continue to demonstrate conformity with air quality requirements. Finally, the RTP Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) identified future implementation actions by SCAG, and by local jurisdictions, as mitigation for adverse impacts.

The RCP will facilitate implementation by reviewing and compiling the region's various policies and by presenting recommended actions and menus of options for external parties, focusing on local governments.

The RCP Land Use and Housing chapter is unique in that SCAG is currently pursuing implementation as part of the on-going Compass program. The development of a land use action plan under the RCP should be viewed as a parallel effort. Briefly put, the Compass team is working with selected jurisdictions in key growth areas of the region to develop tools to attract and implement the growth envisioned in the Compass plan. The RCP will collect and record the results of the work done in these areas. Beyond that, the RCP will present implementation tools for broad and generic application around the region. In so doing, the chapter will contain a matrix that associates the characteristics of communities to potential



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actions. An early version of this matrix concept is attached here as part of the preliminary draft action plan.

Each chapter within the RCP will contain the following elements:

- 1. Discussion/Existing Conditions
- 2. Applicable Regional Policies
- 3. Action Plan/Menu of Options
- 4. Indicators

The Task Force has discussed and approved an approach for completing the chapter as discussed below for each chapter element. This report contains the key chapter sections on policy and action in preliminary form. Reported below are the steps that will be taken to create a final draft of the chapter in its entirety:

# **Existing Conditions**

This section will analyze available data sources in order to establish the need for independent land use actions. Issues examined will include transportation and air quality performance, regional competitiveness, and housing availability and affordability.

# **Regional Policy**

The attached catalogue lists the applicable regional policies for land use and housing that will be included in the RCP. To a large extent, these policies are from the 2004 RTP and the Compass Growth Vision.

The Task Force also identified an additional policy area not covered by current Regional Council actions. The CEHD Committee may take up this issue for additional policy deliberations at their discretion. Should a new policy emerge prior to the completion of the RCP, such a policy can be incorporated. The Task Force raised the issue of whether the region should consider root causes of growth-related problems up to and including limitations on regional growth.

#### **Action Plan**

A preliminary action plan for land use and housing is attached to this report. The preliminary version is intended for discussion and information, as it will be developed further prior to being considered for draft adoption at the end of the fiscal year. As noted above, the action plan presented within the RCP land use and housing chapter will be based on the on-going worked performed in the Compass Implementation program. The RCP will collect and record recommended actions developed during the current fiscal year. Additional actions will be included in the chapter through dialogue and outreach specific to the RCP effort. Of note, the task force held a workshop with the Building Industry Association on February 25, and several potential additions to the action plan were developed in that session.

A key feature of the action plan for land use and housing will be its organization. As noted above, recommended actions will be presented in a matrix that distinguishes characteristics of communities. The matrix will be designed to enhance usability by allowing communities to seek guidance for their own

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specific circumstances. Further, the final action plan will contain a reference/bibliography section that directs users toward other resources describing tools recommended by the RCP.

#### **Indicators**

The current year Compass implementation effort includes the development of a series of indicators. Indicators are intended to track the region's progress in achieving the development pattern described in the Growth Vision. The RCP will record the results of the Compass indicators effort. Further, staff will consult with the Benchmarks Task Force for any additional guidance on the development of indicators.

SCAG will use indicators established in the RCP for various purposes. Notably, indicators will form the basis of analysis for the annual State of the Region report, and can be used as performance measures in future transportation plans.

# **Next Steps**

Staff will complete a full draft of the chapter and present it to the Task Force in May. Pending the Task Force's direction, the Chapter will be presented to the CEHD Committee in June. At various times, the staff will post interim drafts of the chapter on the program website, at <a href="https://www.scag.ca.gov/rcp">www.scag.ca.gov/rcp</a>. Staff invites comments on the chapter under development at any time.

#### Attachments:

Preliminary Land Use Policy Catalogue Preliminary Housing Policy Catalogue Preliminary Action Plan including Local Characteristics Matrix



# Land Use Policies

SourceDocument	id	Policy		Туре	
EIR					
		Help reduce fire threa of the Growth Visionir policies in the update Comprehensive Plan	of SCAG's Regional	Mitigation	
	Transportation	on Energy			
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	Housing	Habitat a	nd Open Space		
	Air Quality	Solid Wa	aste		
	Economy	Other			
		and physical noise buvehicles, where appro	anges in aircraft and use compatibility,	Mitigation	
	✓ Transportation	on Energy			
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	Housing	Habitat a	ind Open Space		
	Air Quality	Solid Wa	aste		
	Economy	Other			
	181	Promote water-efficie development.	nt land use	Mitigation	
	Transportation	on Energy			
	✓ Land Use	✓ Water			
	Housing	📝 Habitat a	and Open Space		
	Air Quality	Solid W	aste		
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other			
	184	Encourage the use of vegetation and the el chaparral in the immedevelopment in areas	imination of brush and ediate vicinity of	Mitigation	
	Transportati				
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	Housing	📝 Habitat a	and Open Space		
	[] Air Quality	Solid W	aste		
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other			

ourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	Transportati	establish transfer of development rights (TDR) programs to direct growth to less agriculturally valuable lands (while considering the potential effects at the sites receiving the transfer) and ensure the continued protection of the most agriculturally valuable land within each county through the purchase of the development rights for these lands.	Mitigation
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	150	Encourage implementation agencies to avoid the premature conversion of farmlands by promoting infill development and the continuation of agricultural uses until urban development is imminent; if development of agricultural lands is necessary, growth should be directed to those lands on which the continued viability of agricultural production has been compromised by surrounding urban development or the loss of local markets.	Mitigation
	Transportat	on Energy	
	Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	151	Encourage implementation agencies to obtain assistance from the American Farmland Trust in developing and implementing farmland conservation measures.	Mitigation
	Transportat	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	152	Future impacts to open space and recreation lands shall be avoided through cooperation, information sharing, and program development during the update of the Open Space and Conservation chapter of SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide and through SCAG's Energy and Environment Committee.	Mitigation
	Transportat	ion Energy	
	Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Type
	<i>у</i> ши		trails and trail regionally sign support region encourage joi and other right biodiversity and		Mitigation
	<b>Y</b> :	Transportation	on [	Energy	
	<b>Y</b>	Land Use		Water	
	1	Housing	<b>Y</b>	Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy	<b>Y</b>	Other	
		155	allowed as fe encourage re some investra provide more	at multiple use of spaces be asible and practical, and development activities to focus nent on recreation uses so as to opportunities for access to close to the urban core.	Mitigation
		Transportati	on _	Energy	
	<b>Y</b>	Land Use		Water	
		Housing	¥	Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality	5	Solid Waste	
	$\equiv$	Economy	¥	Other	
			help ensure t growth are co general plans		Mitigation
		Transportati		Energy	
	<b>V</b>	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	1-1	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	17	Economy	V	Other	
		160	the forthcomi build a conse changes in la	Growth Visioning program and ing Regional Growth Vision to ensus in the region to support and use to accommodate future rowth while maintaining the in the region.	Mitigation
	li	Transportat	ion	Energy	
	<b>Y</b>	Land Use		Water	
		Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	~	Economy	¥	Other	
		153	partners to a recreation ne necessary fu their plans a		Mitigation
		Transportat	ion	Energy	
	✓	Land Use		Water	
		Housing	✓	Habitat and Open Space	
	12	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy	✓	Other	

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SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	161	Work with member agencies to implement growth strategies to create an urban form designed to utilize the existing transportation networks and the transportation improvements contained in the 2004 RTP, enhancing mobility and reducing land consumption.	Mitigation
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	159	Work with cities and counties to ensure that general plans reflect RTP policies. SCAG will work to build consensus on how to address inconsistencies between general plans and RTP policies.	Mitigation
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
<b>Growth Visi</b>	on		
	58	Foster livability in all communities	Goal
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	78	Create a region with many centers.	Goal
	Transportat	ion Energy	
	Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>⊘</b> Other	
	69	Promote sustainability for future generations	Goal
	Transportat	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
	53	Improve mobility for all residents	Goal
	✓ Transportat	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Type
	70	Preserve rural, agricultural, recreational, and environmentally sensitive areas.	Policy
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	57	Promote a variety of travel choices.	Policy
	✓ Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
	79	Encourage investment in transit.	Policy
	✓ Transportati	tion 📝 Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	<b>E</b> conomy	Other	
	54	Encourage transportation investments and land use decisions that are mutually supportive.	Policy
	✓ Transportat	tion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	[] Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
	67	7 Support local and state fiscal policies that encourage balanced growth.	Policy
	Transportat	tion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	y Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>⊘</b> Other	
	60	O Promote development that provides a mix of uses.	Position
	Transportat	tion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	y Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	

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SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре		
		Support educational opportunities that promote balanced growth.	Principle		
	Transportation	on Energy			
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space			
	Air Quality	Solid Waste			
	<b>Economy</b>	Other			
		Locate new housing near existing jobs and new jobs near existing housing.	Principle		
	Transportation	on Energy			
	Land Use	Water			
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space			
	[ Air Quality	Solid Waste			
	Economy	Other			
	56	Encourage transit-oriented development.	Principle		
	<b>✓</b> Transportation	on Energy			
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space			
	Air Quality	Solid Waste			
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other			
	81	Protect sensitive environmental features such as steep slopes, wetlands, and stream corridors from development.	Principle		
	Transportati	on Energy			
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	Housing	✓ Habitat and Open Space			
	Air Quality	Solid Waste			
	Economy	Other			
	61	Promote "people-scaled", walkable communities.	Principle		
	Transportati	on Energy			
	Land Use	Water			
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space			
	🗹 Air Quality	Solid Waste			
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other			
	62	Support the preservation of stable, single-family neighborhoods.	Principle		
	Transportati				
	✓ Land Use	Water			
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space			
	Air Quality	Solid Waste			
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other			

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	71	Focus development in urban centers and existing cities.	Principle
	Transportation	on Energy	
	🖍 Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>Other</b>	
	72	Develop strategies to accommodate growth that use resources efficiently, eliminate pollution and significantly reduce waste.	Principle
	Transportation	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
	59	Promote infill development and redevelopment to revitalize existing communities.	Strategy
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
	82	Promote compact, centers- and corridors- focused development, mixed-use, and transit- oriented development.	Strategy
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	80	Locate heavy trip generating development in areas with robust existing transportation infrastructure.	Strategy
	<b>✓</b> Transportati	ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	

**Legislative Positions** 

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Type
	<b>₩</b> Transportati	(*****)	n Policy
	Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
Resolutions	142	Supports the continued operations of all military facilities in the SCAG region.	Position
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
RTP	5  Transportate	Encourage land use and growth patterns the complement our transportation investments ion Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
		Preserve and ensure a sustainable regional transportation system.	Goal
	Transportat		
	Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
		Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region.	Goal
	✓ Transportat		
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	

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SourceDocument	i	d Policy		Type
	2		wth along transit corridors and tilize available capacity.	Policy
	✓ Transporta	ation	Energy	
	✓ Land Use	!	Water	
	✓ Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Qualit	y	Solid Waste	
	Economy	ĺ	Other	
	4	developme created by	r regional capture of economic ent opportunities and job growth the prospect of significant ir traffic growth between now and	Policy
	Transport	ation	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Qualit	ty [	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	4	the obligat	at each county should have both tion and the opportunity to meet its affic needs where feasible.	Policy
	✓ Transport	ation	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quali	ty	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	5	consider t	ffects of expanding airports and he reuse of former military airfields mmunity impacts are minimized.	Policy
	✓ Transport	ation	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quali	ty	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	ţ		air passenger and air cargo of outlying airports in less- areas.	Policy
	Transport	ation	Energy	
	✓ Land Use	:	Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quali	tv	Solid Waste	
	: /III Quan	t y	L Oona waste	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Туре
			differ from co require a col program tha	e and growth strategies that urrently expected trends will laborative implementation t identifies required actions and Il affected agencies and sub-	Policy
	Tra	insportatio	•	Energy	
	✓ Lar	nd Use	Ē	Water	
	Но	using		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air	Quality		Solid Waste	
	Eco	onomy	<b>Y</b>	Other	
		33	Prioritize pro	jects that enhance safety and	Policy
	🗸 Tra	ansportatio	on _	Energy	
	<b>✓</b> La	nd Use		Water	
	Но	using		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air	r Quality		Solid Waste	
	Ec	onomy	<b>Y</b>	Other	
		50	and potentia	acity expansion at major existing I airports to handle anticipated passengers and cargo volume.	Position
	<b>✓</b> Tra	ansportati	on	Energy	
	<b>√</b> La	nd Use	Ī	Water	
	Нс	ousing	[	Habitat and Open Space	
	Ai	r Quality	[_	Solid Waste	
	Ec	onomy	<b>Y</b>	Other	
		48	and local qu	ronmental, environmental justice, ality of life constraints at existing operate in built-out urban ts.	Principle
	<b>✓</b> Tr	ansportati	on	Energy	
	<b>✓</b> La	nd Use	E	Water	
	Но	ousing		Habitat and Open Space	
	<b>✓</b> Ai	r Quality		Solid Waste	
	Ec	onomy	<b>×</b>	Other	
		42	Prioritize tra	nsportation projects that support als.	Principle
	i <b>√</b> Tr	ansportati	on	Energy	
	<b>✓</b> La	ınd Use		Water	
	Н	ousing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Ai	r Quality	l	Solid Waste	
	Ec	conomy	¥	Other	
		10		ansion is no longer the primary on investment strategy to provide obility.	Strategy
	<b>✓</b> Tr	ansportati	on [	Energy	
	🎻 La	nd Use	: 	Water	
	<b>✓</b> He	ousing		Habitat and Open Space	
	, Ai	ir Quality	- -	Solid Waste	
	Ec	conomy	Ĺ	Other	

SourceDocument	ia	l Polic	<i>y</i>	Type
- 1000 -	25		II where appropriate to revitalize ilized development sites.	Strategy
	Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	,	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	4	2001 R growth	be long-range study corridors from the TP in high-demand and/or high-areas, based upon the findings of the process.	Strategy
	✓ Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	/	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	2	9 Ensure	adequate access to open space.	Strategy
	Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Qualit	y	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	3	implem transpo	e land use to correspond to the entation of regionally significant major ortation projects and their consequent nd long-term job creation effects.	Strategy
	✓ Transporta	tion	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		☐ Water	
	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Qualit	y	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
	2	transpo expans pedest enviror that pro conduct	e proposed funding for non-motorized ortation to implement bikeway sion projects, create a bicycle- and rian-friendly transportation ment, induce mixed-use development omotes biking and walking, and or public safety education for bicyclists destrians.	Strategy
	<b>✓</b> Transporta	ition	Energy	
	Land Use		Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	🗸 Air Qualit	y	Solid Waste	
	Economy		<b>Other</b>	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Type
		Incorporate the local input and feedback on future growth received from 90 percent of the jurisdictions in the SCAG region.	Strategy
	Transportation	on Energy	
	Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	
		Change land use to correspond to the implementation of a decentralized regional aviation strategy and its consequent shortand long-term job creation effects.	Strategy
	Transportation	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	

# Housing Policies

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
EIR			
	150	Encourage implementation agencies to avoid the premature conversion of farmlands by promoting infill development and the continuation of agricultural uses until urban development is imminent; if development of agricultural lands is necessary, growth should be directed to those lands on which the continued viability of agricultural production has been compromised by surrounding urban development or the loss of local markets.	Mitigation
	Transportation	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	✓ Other	
	149	Encourage implementation agencies to establish transfer of development rights (TDR) programs to direct growth to less agriculturally valuable lands (while considering the potential effects at the sites receiving the transfer) and ensure the continued protection of the most agriculturally valuable land within each county through the purchase of the development rights for these lands.	Mitigation
	Transportati		
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	183 Encourage the use of fire-resistant material when constructing projects in areas with hig fire threat.		Mitigation
	Transportati	ion Energy	
	Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
Growth Visi	on		
Glowth visi		Encourage investment in transit.	Policy
	✓ Transportati		•
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		
	Economy	<b>✓</b> Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy		Туре
	56	Encourage t	ransit-oriented development.	Principle
	<b>✓</b> Transportation	on	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	1.	Solid Waste	
	Economy	<b>~</b>	Other	
	61	Promote "pe communities	eople-scaled", walkable 6.	Principle
	Transportation	on .	Energy	
	✓ Land Use	L.	Water	
	✓ Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy	<u> </u>	Other	
		new jobs ne	housing near existing jobs and ar existing housing.	Principle
	Transportati	on	Energy	
	✓ Land Use	ļ	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	<u> </u>	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	i_	Solid Waste	
	Economy		Other	
		family neigh	3	Principle
	Transportati		Energy	
	✓ Land Use	!	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
, .,	Economy		Other	
	82		mpact, centers- and corridors- relopment, mixed-use, and transit- relopment.	Strategy
	▼ Transportati	on -	Energy	
	✓ Land Use		Water	
	✓ Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	📝 Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	Economy	₹	Other	
	59		ill development and ent to revitalize existing s.	Strategy
	Transportati	on .	Energy	
	✓ Land Use	******	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	~	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	<u> </u>	Solid Waste	
	<b>✓</b> Economy		Other	

SourceDocument		id	Policy		Type
AND				in each community, a variety of types to meet the needs of all evels.	Strategy
		Transportation	on	Energy	
		Land Use		Water	
	<b>Y</b>	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	<b>Y</b>	Economy		<b>✓</b> Other	
Legislative F	200	sitions			
Legislative	Ů.		SCAG so housing a) achieve and air que b) improve affordable c) provide accounts	upports efforts of the State to reform planning such that it can: ve a higher level of transportation quality performance ve housing availability and lility le for performance and ability measurements for local pents and others.	Policy
	<b>Y</b>	Transportati	on	Energy	
	<b>Y</b>	Land Use		Water	
	<b>V</b>	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		Other	
RTP		3		e and ensure a sustainable regional tation system.	Goal
	Y	Transportati	ion	Energy	
	<b>Y</b>	Land Use		Water	
	<b>Y</b>	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
		Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		Other	
		26	Focus g	rowth along transit corridors and outilize available capacity.	Policy
	<b>V</b>	Transportat		Energy	
	V	Land Use		Water	
	<b>Y</b>	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	<b>Y</b>	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
		Economy		Other	
		28		housing opportunities to match g demographics.	Principle
		Transportat	ion	Energy	
	i *** :	Land Use		Water	
	<b>~</b>	Housing		Habitat and Open Space	
	[	Air Quality		Solid Waste	
	-	Economy		Other	

SourceDocument	id	Policy	Туре
	24	Use the proposed funding for non-motorized transportation to implement bikeway expansion projects, create a bicycle- and pedestrian-friendly transportation environment, induce mixed-use development that promotes biking and walking, and conduct public safety education for bicyclists and pedestrians.	Strategy
	✓ Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	✓ Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	25	Use infill where appropriate to revitalize underutilized development sites.	Strategy
	Transportati	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	✓ Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	32	Incorporate the local input and feedback on future growth received from 90 percent of the jurisdictions in the SCAG region.	Strategy
	Transportati	on Energy	-
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	10	System expansion is no longer the primary transportation investment strategy to provide improved mobility.	Strategy
	✓ Transportat	on Energy	
	✓ Land Use	Water	
	<b>✓</b> Housing	Habitat and Open Space	
	Air Quality	Solid Waste	
	Economy	Other	
	and the second s		

# 2005/06 SCAG RCP Preliminary Draft Action Plan for Land Use and Housing Chapter

#### INTRODUCTION

The action plan for Land Use and Housing identifies policy and practice that SCAG endorses for external parties and for itself. While the actions included here are advisory, SCAG will refer to its recommended practices in administering Inter-Governmental Review as authorized by CEQA. The action plan includes items identified as mitigation in the Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

The action plan, as with other RCP chapters, is organized according to the party that is intended to carry out the action. As such, there is a section for recommendations for the Federal Government, State Government, SCAG and other regional agencies, and local government. The action plan is further organized by distinguishing actions that are critical to implementing SCAG's regional growth vision and those which are presented as advisable practices.

Critical Path actions/Implementing the Vision – The Regional Council has created a clear set of objectives and goals related to land use and development in Southern California. In large part, these goals are formalized by the adoption of the Compass Growth Vision in 2004. Further, many of the assumptions of the vision were included as specific land use measures in the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan. Therefore, the region must pursue implementation of its growth vision, not only to ensure quality of life and sustainability, but also to ensure the viability of the RTP and its associated EIR and Air Quality Plan.

The vision for future growth and development is described in full in the Policy section of this chapter. Reviewed briefly here, the vision calls for acceleration of growth in key strategic areas. These areas are identified as specific locations around the region. These areas are defined by their characteristics which are as follows:

- 1. They are along major corridors which are, or can be well served by transit, or
- 2. They are regional or sub-regional centers (e.g. downtowns), or
- 3. They are aligned with major infrastructure or regional facilities.

These locations are termed 2% Strategy opportunity areas, in that the land mass where change in growth and development is required comprises 2% of the region's urbanized area. The action plan identifies a set of actions for communities that have a 2% Area identified within their boundaries. Other actions are specified as general practice for all jurisdictions in the region.

The region will achieve demonstrable benefits from the implementation of the land use measures identified in this plan. Those benefits include improved mobility, air quality, and regional competitiveness. The rationale for the measures included here is also described in details the Policy and Existing Conditions sections of this chapter. SCAG

also believes that the benefits of pursuing the implementations actions described here will accrue to the local level, in particular, because there are a variety of tools that can be adapted to local conditions and local objectives.

The "Existing Conditions" section describes barriers to the types of growth and development described in the Growth Vision. Briefly reviewed here, these barriers are:

- 1. Lack of adequate, predictable revenues streams at the local government level combined with,
- 2. aging and inadequate infrastructure in older, urban communities.
- 3. Planning practice that is ad-hoc and reactive rather than broad and proactive.
- 4. Lack of knowledge and expertise regarding the benefits of in-fill and urban development.
- 5. NIMBYism.

The actions described here as "critical path" are those specifically intended to remove or ameliorate these barriers in the locations where growth should occur.

#### RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

### Actions for the State of California

- 1. SCAG strongly encourages the State to improve the municipal finance structure affecting virtually all local governments in California. Reforms should be developed with two clear goals:
- Ensure the reliability of revenue streams to local government such that local finances are not the first resort in difficult budget years.
- Ameliorate the incentives inherent in the current fiscal system, which promote inefficient land uses. (Policy Reference:67)
- 2. SCAG strongly encourages the State to continue reforms of the Housing Element and housing allocation processes. These reforms should promote the broad goals stated by the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing and shared by SCAG:
- Each municipality has a clear responsibility to provide housing based on the growth in population and jobs generated in the community.
- Jurisdictions should be able to collaborate in meeting housing needs.
- Planning for housing should be pursued over a longer time frame in line with other major growth planning efforts. (Policy Reference: 189)
- 3. The State should address the confusing, and often conflicting growth policies and plans performed by various State agencies. (Policy Reference: 189)
- 4. The State should elevate the role of regional growth planning such that the growth forecast prepared for the RTP is used for various State planning and resource allocation functions. (Policy Reference: 189)

#### **Actions for SCAG**

SCAG will continue its 2% Strategy effort in order to ensure that the land use policy changes envisioned in Compass are implemented. SCAG will continue to refine land use measures in its current and future RTP planning processes. (Policy Reference: 159, 160, 161)

SCAG will advocate for legislative changes as described above under State actions. (PR New)

SCAG will continue and expand on-going programming to educate elected officials and the public regarding the benefits of appropriate growth and development, and of affordable housing. (Policy Reference: 159, 160, 161)

SCAG will continue activities to ensure completion of mitigation measures identified in the 2004 RTP EIR. Those measures related to land use and housing are listed in the policy section of this chapter. (Policy Reference: 159, 160, 161)

SCAG will engage a study to explore ways that portions of the benefit derived from public reinvestment or land use policy actions can be recaptured to fund public needs. (Policy Reference New)

#### **Actions for Cities and Counties**

# Critical Path Action – Implementing 2% Strategy

Jurisdictions that have within their boundaries an area identified in the 2% Strategy as critical to the region's growth and development are urged to take all necessary steps to maximize the opportunity for the envisioned growth to occur. This plan identifies a number of tools communities can use in combination to reach their development potential. An attached matrix (Attachment 1) records the steps that jurisdictions are encouraged to take given the specific type of growth opportunity area that exists.

Beyond considering the individual actions described here, communities with 2% Strategy Areas are encouraged to work with SCAG in developing and implementing an overall growth strategy for the affected areas.

# The following are advisable actions or tools for use in all jurisdictions:

#### **General Considerations**

Planning at the local level occurs along a continuum from the most broad – the General Plan – to the most specific – individual project level approvals. This action plan contains recommendations for approaches to a range of planning, regulatory, environmental, and financial activity. In approaching the whole range of activities, SCAG encourages

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localities to focus their efforts on the broadest, most generalized level possible. Ideally, communities should use the General Plan process to set the course for future development within the jurisdiction. Among planning procedures, the General Plan should have the greatest degree of community participation. Each successive level of activity, including zoning, neighborhood planning, specific planning, and permitting should become increasingly specific in defining the community's desire for development types and locations. A community that successfully defines its goals and strategies in the broader policy documents should be able to ease the project permitting process by retaining less discretion at that level.

Often, however, communities are unable to dedicate the time and resources to undertake a full General Plan update. While this action plan strongly urges jurisdictions to maintain an up to date General Plan, it also recognizes these real world limitations. As such, the underlying assumption of this recommendation is that a community should concentrate its efforts on the broadest level planning that it is able to undertake.

Jurisdictions should endeavor to maximize community involvement in broad scale planning process such as the General Plan or specific plan. Residents of communities should feel that their concerns have been duly considered in these planning processes such that community members may support individual projects consistent with the community's broad goals, and opposition to individual projects is lessened. (Policy Reference 159)

# **Policy Actions**

#### General Plan

Municipalities are encouraged to keep the State mandated General Plan up-to-date. Communities are encouraged to take a comprehensive approach to updating the General Plan. In particular, SCAG advises communities to ensure that infrastructure assumptions described in the circulation element are supportive of the community's development goals described in the land use and housing elements. Community's are encouraged consider the regional setting in determining their own development goals and are strongly encouraged to submit the General Plan and General Plan elements to SCAG under the Inter-Governmental Review Program. (Policy Reference 159)

#### Housing Element

As part of complying with State Housing Element requirements, communities are encouraged to assess, on a regular basis, potential sites for the development of affordable housing. Communities should assess the long term needs for housing based on population and employment projections, and identify opportunities within their land use planning to accommodate housing growth. Affordable housing projects should be given consideration when opportunities for infill and redevelopment arise. (Policy Reference 28, 55, 64)

# **Planning Actions**

# Zoning Ordinance

SCAG advises municipalities to ensure that their zoning ordinance effectively implements the goals of the community and the policies described in the General Plan. SCAG strongly encourages the use of innovative approaches in crafting a zoning ordinance, including Form Based Zoning. Form Based zoning is an approach whereby building types and design specifications are clearly delineated, uses are simplified, and zones are organized by intensity of use, rather than by type of use. In any zoning ordinance, the community should seek to clearly define its intentions for the future of the built environment, such that discretion at the individual project permitting level is limited. (Policy Reference 159, 160, 161)

# Specific Plan

Local governments are encouraged to develop specific plans for areas identified, by themselves or by the region, as key growth opportunities. The specific plan can be used to create additional definition regarding the types and intensities of use under the parameters set forth in the General Plan. For example, design considerations can be effectively addressed in a specific plan. Communities should perform an environmental analysis of the specific plan such that can be tiered by individual project proposers. (Policy Reference 159, 160, 161)

Communities preparing a specific plan are strongly encouraged to reference the "Planners Guide to Specific Plans" published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

# Infrastructure planning

Communities are encouraged to undertake comprehensive reviews of their infrastructure needs and balance these needs against available revenues. Specific recommendations on planning around infrastructure needs will be found in the Water, Solid Waste, Energy, and Open Space chapters of this RCP. (Policy Reference 54, 58, 59, 69, 71, 72, 80, 82, 159, 160)

#### **Environmental Actions**

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Implementation

CEQA allows local governments to create local implementing ordinances that can set thresholds for environmental impacts at the local level, and can establish clearer expectations for mitigation on various types of projects. Communities are strongly encouraged to adopt a CEQA implementing ordinance. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

Master Environmental Documentation

As described above under "Specific Plan," a community can more effectively promote desired development by producing tiered environmental analysis, as allowed under CEQA. The best case scenario for this type of practice is to perform and certify an environmental review on a neighborhood and specific plan, such that project level implementation does not require additional review. This can greatly reduce the time and cost for development. Communities are encouraged to give full consideration to the environmental and health impacts of plan implementation and to create appropriate mitigation schemes. SCAG considers examination and mitigation of environmental impacts at the plan level to be favorable to the project level. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

# **Uniform Mitigation**

Establishing predictable standards for mitigation of impacts associated with new development is highly recommended. This can be accomplished through a mitigation program, or through pooled mitigation fees on new development.

Two counties in the SCAG region have implemented transportation uniform mitigation fees. These fees are imposed on new development and provide funding for new transportation infrastructure in accordance with the need that new development creates. By creating a uniform fee at the county level, there is no variability in mitigation measures that might otherwise be imposed on individual projects.

Counties that do not have uniform mitigation programs are encouraged to consider them. In so doing, these counties should endeavor to ensure equitable distribute of the funds generated, such that the new development providing the funding is in fact served by new infrastructure. Counties should realistically estimate revenue generated from fee programs such that programming can be sustained through slower building cycles. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

#### **Regulatory Actions**

### Parking

Parking requirements imposed by localities on various types of development have a profound impact on the viability of potential projects. Communities interested in creating or building mixed use of regional centers are encouraged to give strong consideration to establishing shared parking for residential, commercial and retail uses. There are several successful examples of shared parking programs in the SCAG region, and available planning tools are described in the "resources" section of this chapter.

Additionally, many jurisdictions simply require too much parking for all types of development. Recognizing that high parking requirements increase the cost of development and use substantial amounts of space, communities are strongly encouraged to review their parking requirements. (Policy Reference 61, 82)

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#### Brownfield ordinance

Many communities in the SCAG region have effective ordinances that assist in the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfield sites. All jurisdictions, particularly those in the older, more urbanized part of the region, should give strong consideration to the adoption of such an ordinance. Communities are encouraged to reference Brownfields research conducted by SCAG which is described in the "resources" section of this chapter. (Policy Reference 59)

# Adaptive Reuse ordinance

Few communities in the SCAG region have adopted ordinances to assist in the conversion of vacant or underutilized properties. SCAG strongly encourages the conversion of aging commercial, office, and some industrial properties to housing and mixed use with housing. The City of Los Angeles produced an effective ordinance that can be used as a model. The Los Angeles ordinance simplifies processing and relaxes some building standards. Further, SCAG produced a research paper on best practices in adaptive reuse. (resources section) (Policy Reference 59)

#### Mixed use

Communities are encouraged to allow mixed use at various locations. (Policy Reference 60)

# Affordable housing incentives

Communities are encouraged to consider adoption of various tools to facilitate the development of lower income/affordable housing. Such tools include:

Density bonus – allows a developer to increase density over what is allowed by zoning if a pre-determined share of units provided are affordable.

Inclusionary zoning – mandates inclusion of affordable units in new housing developing. A community can, within an inclusionary ordinance, specify criteria where the requirement would be triggered, such as projects over a certain size. In some communities, developers are able to pay an "in-lieu" fee into an affordable housing development fund rather than build units.

Parking concessions - allows developers to reduce the required number of parking spaces with new housing that includes and affordable component. (Policy Reference 64)

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#### **Finance Actions:**

Fee structures

As described above under Uniform Mitigation, local governments can effectively finance some infrastructure and other needs through imposition of fees on development. While this practice is generally advisable, SCAG encourages communities to comprehensively review fee placed on growth and development such that fees do not have the effect of suppressing development, and so that proceeds are applied appropriately. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

#### Benefit Assessment

Communities are encouraged to explore establishing assessments on property in cases where a local action increases value. For example, if a rezoning to residential causes an increase in property value, the locality can potentially recapture a portion of the value gain for the purpose of funding infrastructure, mitigation, and service needs associated with growth in that location. (Policy Reference 58, 69, 70, 81)

#### Data and Analysis Actions/ Tools

SCAG has developed various tools as part of the 2% Strategy Implementation effort that can be helpful in assessing and planning for growth and development. Communities are encouraged to access these tools from SCAG. They include:

Tipping Point Analysis<sup>1</sup>
Redevelopment strategy
Economic development strategies
Development of code amendments
Model ordinances
Public involvement
Small site workshops
Alternative scenario development and analysis
Photo simulations
Urban design solutions
Resource sharing

#### **CROSS REFERENCE:**

Many actions related to land use are also included in the Water, Air Quality, Open Space, and Transportation Chapters. Communities are encouraged to examine these other action plans for additional guidance.

Attachmetn

Preliminary Land Use Action Matrix by Local Characteristic

Preliminary Draft Action Plan for Land Use and Housing Chapter Prepared by SCAG Staff, March 2005

<sup>-</sup> combines analysis of various regulatory actions (parking requirements, floor areas, etc) to determine the best mix to incentivize development.

Characteristic/Location	Potential Action Tools
City center	Dense, mixed use downtown
	Focus, intensify mix use development and
Corridor	housing
Magadi Sandari S	Preserve nearby sensitive areas, existing
Corridor	neighborhoods
	Focus mixed use growth along these
	corridors with villages at transit nodes
	where the corridors intersect. Enhance
	surrounding neighborhoods with
Corridors	compatable infill.
Corridor and Station	Focus mixed use development with villages
community	at transit stops.
Corridor and Station	Focus mixed use development close to
community	commuter and light rail stations
	Focus growth along key corridors with
Mainstreet/Transit	mixed use, village areas around transit
Corridor	nodes.
Mainstreet/Transit	
Corridor	Infill underdeveloped areas
Mainstreet/Transit	
Corridor	Preserve existing neighborhoods
	Focus the more dense growth on areas
	closest to highway internchange with
	village development around BRT station.
Mainstreet/Transit	Keep development in flat areas to preserve
Corridor	hills.
(1981) · 全主国际传统设施。	Utilize flatter, lower elevation areas to
	accommodate new housing - decreasing
New neigbhborhood areas	pressure for developing hillsides.
	New neighborhoods and infill in existing low
i	density areas, keeping development close
	to major roads and existing towns to
	preserve rural areas and in flat areas to
New neighborhood areas	preserve hills.
	Focus infill and high-density residential in
New neighborhood areas	undeveloped areas
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Potential new transit	station village around a suggested new
station area	commuter rail station.
	Focus mixed use development close to
	core near potential future high-speed rail
	station. Encourage compatable infill in
Potential new transit	existing neighborhoods and mixed use
station area	development.

	Focus mixed use development to create a
Potential new transit	station village around a suggested new
station area	commuter rail station.
Rail transit station area	Mixed use and residential development
and Transit Corridor	Focused on the transit station area.
	High density downtown development with
	intense mixed use and employment filling
Regional Center	underutilized areas.
	Intense mixed use development downtown
	and along major corridors, compatable infill
	throughout grid. Avoid developing any
Regional Center	sensitive areas.
	Create higher density villages around rail
	stations and transit nodes, focus mixed use
[	in all current commercial areas, encourage
Regional Center	compatable infill in existing neighborhoods.
	Focus higher density mixed use growth in
	central area, around rail stations, and
	around airport. Preserve existing
Regional Center	neighborhoods and add compatible infill.
	High density mixed use development, infill,
	with the highest densities along the rail line
Regional center	and the potential rapid bus line
	Focus mixed use development to create a
	station village around a commuter rail
Station area	station.
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station area	station village around rapid bus station
	New development throughout area,
Station area	protecting sensitive areas
	Industrial and mixed use area along rail
Station Area	corridor, village area around any stations
	Village growth around commuter rail
	station. Mixed use along corridors,
Station area and corridor	preserve existing neighborhoods.
	Focus village development around
Station area and corridor	commuter rail station and along corridor
	Mixed use development near rail corridor
a	and major streets, village development
Station Area and Corridor	around stations.
Station Area and Corridor	Mixed use village development
Chatian areas	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station areas	station village around metro station.

	Focus mixed use development to create a
	station village around both LRT and
Station areas	commuter rail stations.
	Focus mixed use development to create a
Station areas and	station village around a commuter rail
corridors	station.
	Create village around rapid bus intersection
Station areas and	and focus mixed use along the two
corridors	corridors.
	Focus mixed use and other denser
Town Center	development
Town center and station	
area.	Mixed use development around rail station.
Urban neighborhood	Medium residential with multi-family
	Focus mixed use development around rail
Urban neighborhood and	stops, compatable infill in surrounding
transit station	areas.
	Focus development along the rapid bus
	corridors with villages at nodes,
Urban neighborhood and	compatable infill housing in the rest of the
transit station	neighborhood.
Urban neighborhood and	Focus mixed use development along major
transit station	streets with village around rapid bus station
	Focus intense mixed use development in
	village form around commuter rail station,
Urban neighborhood and	focus other fairly dense development along
transit station	corridors and throughout grid area.
	Focus commercial and mixed use
Urban neighborhood and	development around commercial core of
transit station	area and around transit nodes.
Urban neighborhood and	Focus mixed use and employment to rail
transit station	station areas, As a second state of the second
	Focus mixed use development close to
Urban neighborhood and	rapid bus stops, preserve character of
transit station	surrounding area.  Focus development to flat area close to
Urban neighborhood and transit station	preserve hills.
Urban neighborhood with	Infill development, mixed use where
small scale corridor	possible.
SITIALI SCALE COMUOL	Focus mixed development along major
	corridors while preserving existing
Urban neighborhood with	neighborhoods while adding compatable
small scale corridor	infill.
Small scale comuci	

	Preserve character of existing
	neighborhoods, keep more dense
Urban neighborhood with	developments close to major corridors,
small scale corridor	compatable infill in existing neighborhoods.
	Focus mixed use development to major
Urban neighborhood with	streets and infill preserving neighborhood
small scale corridor	character on side streets.